

The Daily Gazetteer.

NUM. 2058

THURSDAY, JANUARY 21. 1742.

N^o 2056.

Esq; at his Lodgings in — Street.



Should be extremely ashamed, if in defending the present Administration I had Recourse to any of those Artifices which are so thick sown throughout the Libel which lies before me. I should blush, Sir, to advance such exploded Falshoods, such antiquated Calumnies against your Party, as he insolently vouches for. He will needs have the Funds to be a very dark and perplex'd Subject, and yet he undertakes to explain them in the Space of two or three Pages, as to prove that from the Revolution to this Time, there has been a Succession of knavish Ministers, who have by Degrees rais'd the Price of Government to much more than its Worth; whence, if he durst speak it, it is plain he would conclude, that the People ought to make a thorough Change in respect to Ministers and Governors; for I cannot suspect that he has so little Regard for his Friends, as to desire we should have no Ministry, no Government at all.

In order to shew how honestly he has dealt with his learned Readers as to the Doctrine of the Funds, it will be necessary to proceed regularly from Step to Step; and this I am content to do, how troublesome soever it may be, that where there is any Colour of Argument your Doubts may be wholly taken away, and the Truth may appear what it really is, that the Nation has suffer'd less from Ministries than Oppositions.

I. He gives us this Account of the Revenue during the Reign of King William and the best Part of that of Queen Anne. In the First Year of our Deliverer the old Establishment of 1,200,000 l. was voted sufficient for the support of the Crown in time of Peace. But Ireland being then to be reduc'd, and France to be humbled, extraordinary Supplies were demanded and granted, to the Amount of four, five, and six Millions annually, which were levied at such an extravagant Interest, and by such pernicious and delusive Projects, that, when the two Kingdoms were united, England was already in Debt, 17,362,842 l. 17 s. 3 d. halfpenny. — It is plain that we give Credit to this Detail of the Management of Publick Affairs, we must condemn in the Grose, all the Ministers employ'd by King William and Queen Anne, during the Space of twenty Years; and must suppose that throughout the whole Administration they acted very wickedly, or very weakly; which, methinks, is no great Compliment to many of the noble Persons descended from those Ministers, some of whom certainly deserved better at this Author's Hands. But the Facts are false; the Ministers were not to blame, they acted as well as the Circumstances of the Times would allow, and did as much for the Service of the Nation as the Temper of the Nation would permit. They might have done more indeed, if the People had been wiser; and considering they were not so, it is really a Wonder that they did so much.

In the first Place give me Leave to observe, that this Author himself shews there was no Intention to gratify King William with an extravagant Revenue. He owns, that King James II. had 1,855,436 l. 14 s. 9 d. halfpenny, and that our Deliverer was reduc'd to the old Establishment of 1,200,000 l. Let me next take Notice, that the War he talks of so coolly, was a War of absolute Necessity; we fought for our Lives and Liberties, and yet such a Spirit there was in the Nation, that the Expence of the War durst not be avow'd; and this was the sole Occasion of our first running in Debt somewhat more than two Millions. But then I must not forget, that this was far from being all, that the Expence of the War exceeded the Grants made by Parliament within that Time. No; had we run in Debt so much, it would have amounted to between four and five Millions; but the King, by the Advice of his Ministers, gave upwards of two Millions and a Half out of the Crown Revenues to the Service of the War, which kept the Debt within Bounds, and shews how little it was the Desire of the Administration, to contract or to increase it. As for the growing of the Debt from that Time, it was far from being a voluntary Act; as appears by the Grants given by Parliament, which did not fall greatly short of the current Expences of the Years for which they were given. Yet in the four last Years of the War the unavoidable Losses upon Gunpowder, Cloth Money, Recoinage, and Discount on Tallies, swell'd the National Debt to six Millions. If, in such a perplex'd Situation,

Private Persons made Advantage of Publick Necessities, it is very unjust to make this the Act of Ministers, who, as the History of those Times shew, did all they could to prevent it; and who are no more justly charg'd than Solon was among the Athenians, who having calculated a Scheme for restoring Publick Credit, was libell'd for the Advantages made by some of his Dependents.

With respect to the Second Part of the Charge it must be consider'd, that we were then engag'd in a long, a bloody, and expensive War, and that the Ministry, by their surprizing Skill, found Ways and Means to maintain that War, without subjecting the People to excessive or intolerable Taxes; nor is there any Thing in its Kind more admirable than that the Godolphin Ministry should be able to raise upwards of sixteen Millions for the Service of the War, without taking up at any extravagant Interest, or paying extraordinary Premiums. It is true they had not so much Trouble given them by the Opposition as the Ministry had in the former Reign; but it is likewise true, that it would have been impossible for them to have supported the Government, and have carried on the War, if they had tax'd the People to the full, in order to have rais'd the Supplies within the Compass of the Year; and of this their very Enemies were so sensible, that in a famous Pamphlet printed in 1710. call'd *Faults on both Sides*, it was asserted, that a moderate general Excise added to a just Land-Tax would do all, and that there was a Necessity for us to come to it at last, or ruin ourselves by going on in the borrowing Way. But this was an Expedient propos'd by Tories, and on the Prospect of a Peace, the Whig Ministry during the Heat of the War durst attempt no such Thing, but were compell'd to act as they did, and shew'd their Wisdom and Dexterity by serving the Publick effectually, the only Way in which he could be serv'd.

Before I leave this Subject I must remark, that the Conduct of both Ministries was examin'd, and justified in Parliament, even after the Persons concern'd in them were out of Power, and when their Enemies had all possible Opportunities of making good the Charges they had brought against them, by which they had rais'd a popular Clamour strong enough to out them of their Places, but were as incapable of justifying their Accusations by Proofs as if the same thing was to happen again they would be now; for it appear'd upon the strictest Enquiry, that the Burden of the national Debt was owing to the Circumstances the Nation was in, and that these Ministries were no farther instrumental in loading the Publick, than by so managing Affairs as to gain it, a ready and extensive Credit.

II. It is mention'd as Matter of Crime, that in the Year 1716 the publick Debts were not less than 51,000,000 l. all Items included.

I cannot tell how this is to be applied to the present Administration; certainly it was a great Misfortune for Persons to enter on the Management of publick Affairs when the Nation was under such a Burthen, but nothing can be more unreasonable than to fix an Imputation of Guilt, from the Largeness of the Publick Debt, on such as had no Hand in contracting it. There are Inconveniences, there are Difficulties peculiar to every Age, to every Government, which, as the Author says, might be inconceivable to their Fathers, and incredible to their Children. But what of all this? Ministers surely are not culpable for not living in better Times, but for making the Times they live in worse than they need. The plain Meaning then of your Author's Observation is this: He would fright the People with the terrible Sound of Fifty-one Millions of National Debt, and thereby inculcate a Prejudice against all Ministries, the better to run down the present. But, Sir, I have in some measure shewn this already to be very unreasonable in respect to former Ministries, and as to the present the thing speaks itself. They are not to be blam'd for a Debt contracted several Years before they came into Power; they are not to be condemn'd for endeavouring to serve their Country, while she labour'd under this heavy Load; nay it ought always to be remember'd in excuse of any Faintness or Relaxation in their Conduct, that they had such a National Misfortune to struggle with. I am ashamed to trouble you so long on so plain a Topic, but the Artifice of your Orator obliges me to it. I shall conclude with putting you in mind, that such Insinuations have an odd Appearance at present; for are not your Friends ready to undertake the Burthen of the Administration with a Publick Debt of Forty-six Millions? — Or is there any Secret in this Business? — I hope among your new Projects for making yourselves and the Nation easy, the first will not prove a general Sponge.

III. But from 1716 to 1740, notwithstanding the suppressing the late Rebellion and the long Continuance

of Peace, the Debts of the Nation Dec. 31. 1740, amount- ed to 45,945,946 l.

Here the single thing to be proved is according to Custom taken for granted. It ought to have been made manifest, that a greater Discharge of the National Debts had been practicable; and this is supposed, not only sup- posed, but Abundance of Falsities, indubitable Falsities suggested, in order to make that Supposition probable. 1. The Account is stated from the Year 1716, as if this Administration had continued in Power, and was ac- countable for every thing done since that time; whereas in truth nothing relating to the Revenue ought to affect them before 1722. — 2. It is expressly said, a pro- found Tranquillity ensued after the suppressing the Re- bellion; which is another Imposition, for in 1717 we broke with Sweden. The next Year we fell upon the Spaniards. In 1719 we made a remarkable Expedition to Vigo; and in 1720, we did not indeed make a new War upon Foreigners, but we did upon each other by the fa- mous South Sea Scheme, which all the World knows hurt and impoverish'd us more than the last General War. We all know too, that these things cannot be charg'd on the Honourable Person this Libel is meant to injure, or his Friends; nay we all know, that they are solely charge- able on the Patrons of this Libel, who probably brought this Charge to exonerate themselves. — 3. As to the *Sinking Fund*, the sole probable Scheme that was ever offer'd for paying the National Debts, it is by them al- low'd to be the Minister's; and if at any time it has been diverted from the Purpose for which it was at first in- tended, it has been to ease the People, to prevent new Taxes and new Officers, or new Debts and new Incum- brances, and was therefore a right Measure on the Prin- ciples by them laid down. — 4. In the Course of near Twenty Years Management of Publick Affairs, the Ministry have never been free from an Opposition, have been always embarrass'd at home, and in consequence thereof often threaten'd from abroad; Excuses infinitely preferable to any that could be made by the *Bolingbroke Ministry*, who, during Four Years that they held the Reins, plunder'd and ran the Nation in Debt some Mil- lions. — 5. It is too notorious to be denied, that the present Ministry at their Entrance restor'd Publick Credit by their own Reputation with the People; that ever since they have been in Power, they have maintain'd the Publick Credit beyond all Example; that the Interest of Publick Securities has been considerably reduc'd, and yet Foreigners have been content to purchase them, at a high Price; that it is far less extraordinary, little more than Five Millions should be paid off in Eighteen Years, than that between the Union and the Year 1716, our Debts should increase upwards of Thirty-three Millions, as it is stated in this Pamphlet, which admits, that the present is the only Ministry that ever propos'd attempted, and succeeded in paying any Part of the publick Debt. To all which I must add, that even now, our own War with Spain and the perplex'd State of Europe have had little Influence in abating Publick Credit, tho' a large Number of the Publick Creditors are Malecontents, and that nothing can affect it but the Approbation of a Change. These things consider'd, Sir, I would be glad to know, what there appears worthy of Death or of Bonds, or upon what Principles, if you condemn this Admini- stration you will acquit any that shall come after!

I am, S I R,

Your Friend and Servant,

N. L.

HOME PORTS.

Falmouth, Jan. 16. Wind S. W. and blow very hard. Since my last arriv'd the Mark Anthony, Beauwre, from Calais for Rochelle. The outward-bound Ships and Pa- ceters remain as per last. There is just now a large Ship come to Anchor in our Road; the Wind blowing so very strong, no Boat can get off to her, so can't tell what she is.

Plymouth, Jan. 17. Since my last came in the Fris- cillag Carter, for Barbados; the Harpener, Hyden, for Madeira and Barbados; and the Benjamin, Pidgeon, with Stores for Gibraltar, all from London.

Poole, Jan. 18. Sail'd the Nazareth, Bennet, for load Corn at Cowes for Madeira; and the Elizabeth, Mills, for London.

Dover, Jan. 19. Wind S. W. Came in the Betty, Smith, from Topsham for Amsterdam; the John and Mary, Harding, for Lyme; and the Augustus, Wilkinson, for Portsmouth, both from London. Sail'd the Philip and Mary, Granger, for Scarborough; the Edward and Mary, Bradford, the Thomas and Mary, Thompson, the Prospe- rous, Beale, and the Dove, Winstone, all for Rotterdam. Arriv'd

Arriv'd the *Triompher*, Radiard, from Lisbon in 14 Days, and the *London*, Briant, from New York in a Month.
Deal, Jan. 19. Wind W. S. W. Came down the Shaftesbury, Bookey, for East India; the Bonetta, Hammond, for Jamaica; the Expedition, Spencer, for Gibraltar; the Charming Molly, Meldrum, for Falmouth; the Dispatch Tender, Sherwell, and the Trinity Packet, Colewell, both for Portsmouth; and the John and Elizabeth, Finch, for Shoreham. The Men of War, India Ships, and Outward-bound remain as per last.

Gravesend, Jan. 18. Pass'd by the Don Carlos, Diggs, from Leghorn, and the Endeavour, Gregory, from Jamaica.

Arrived
At Whitehaven, the Lark, Behn, from Virginia in seven Weeks.

At Lisbon, the Benjamin, Keith, from Cork.
At Leghorn, the Neptune, Painter, and the Falmouth, Skinner, from Falmouth.

LONDON, January 21.

They write from Weymouth of the 18th inst. that on the 14th, about Seven in the Morning, came on shore on Portland Beach, the Righter of Rotterdam, Vellom Brush Master, from Sharrant, laden with 100 Pieces of Brandy, 80 Hogheads and 40 Half-hogheads of Wine; that the Master and Crew were all sav'd, but the Ship and Cargo in great Danger of being lost.

The Atmity, Matthewson, bound from London to Dublin, was lately lost on Holyhead, and the Mate drown'd. The Poll for Knight of the Shire for York stood,

	For Mr. Turner	For Mr. Fox
First Day.	1020	712
Second Day	2604	1844
Third Day	3680	2921
Fourth Day	4285	3830

We hear that the Right Hon. the Lord Viscount Limerick will be chosen Member of Parliament for Tregeony in Cornwall, in the room of Thomas Watts, Esq; deceased.

Sir John Fortescue Aland, one of the Judges of the Court of Common-Pleas, lies dangerously ill at his Seat in Essex.

The Lord Chief Baron Probyn, who has been dangerously ill for some Time past, is on the mending Hand.

Yesterday Edward Hicketts, Servant to Mr. James Randall a Master Lighterman, was knock'd over-board as he was going thro' London-Bridge, by which unhappy Accident he was drown'd.

High Water this Day	Morning	Evening
at London-Bridge.	10 19	10 52

Bank Stock, 135 5-8ths to 1-half. India, 158 1-half. South Sea, Nothing done. Old Annuity, 111 1-half. New ditto, 111 1-half. Three per Cent. 100. Seven per Cent. Loan, Nothing done. Five per Cent. ditto, 59. Royal Assurance, 89. London Assurance, 11 1-4th. African, 10. India Bonds, 3 l. 14 s. to 12 s. to 14 s. Premium. Bank Circulation, 3 l. Premium. Salt Talties, Par. English Copper, 3 l. 15 s. Welsh ditto, 15 s. Three 1-half per Cent. Exchange Orders, Nothing done. Three per Cent. ditto, Nothing done. Million Bank, 113. Equivalent, 110.

Bank, January 15, 1741.

Whereas Information has been given at the Bank, That JOHN WAITE, their late Cashier, was seen lately at a certain Inn some Distance from London; and it being supposed that he is about to make his Escape out of the Land, This therefore is to give Notice to all Captains, Masters of Ships or Small Vessels, Fishermen, Innkeepers, &c. That whoever shall apprehend and secure the said JOHN WAITE, to be dealt with according to Law, shall receive of the Governor and Company of the Bank of England Three hundred Pounds, over and above the Two hundred Pounds offered in former Advertisements, in the Whole FIVE HUNDRED POUNDS.

David Le Gros, Secretary.

N. B. The said JOHN WAITE is about Forty-one Years of Age, and about Five Feet Eight Inches high, well set, round vis'd, small grey Eyes, very light Eye-brows and Eye-lashes, and of a most remarkable fresh Complexion, but travels somewhat disguised.

At the Corner of Lincoln's-Inn-fields near Clare-Market,
On Monday the 8th of February, at Five in the Evening.

A Course of Anatomy and Physiology;
in which the Animal Economy will be explain'd, and the Principles of Physick illustrated by proper Lectures on the Solids and Fluids of the Animal, the Actions of Medicines, calculeous concretions; and the Art of Midwifery.

By B. NICHOLS, M.D. G.M.L.S.
Note, A Compendium, referring to the several Matters explain'd in their Lectures, is sold by T. Woodward at the Mouth-door between the Temple-Gates in Fleet-street, and J. Clarke under the Royal Exchange, Bookellers.

Notice is hereby given,

That Adam Grundy is remov'd from the King's Head, in Salford to the Angel Inn in the Market-place in Manchester; where all Gentlemen, Tradesmen and others will meet with very good and genteel Accommodation. There cannot be nearer Wines than he has, also London Porter very fine and stout. The House has been lately rebuilt, very spacious and convenient; having a large Yard and very good Stabling.

This Day is Published,

(Price Six-pence.)

A HINT upon Instructions from the Electors to their Representatives in Parliament: With Remarks upon a Letter publish'd in the *London Evening-Post*, on Tuesday the 5th Instant, and re-publish'd on the 9th in the same Paper.
No Act of Cowardice is more Ignoble and Ungenerous, than to Libel any Man's Reputation by artful Speeches and false Insinuations; Libellers of every Degree are like Ruffians that stab in the Dark; (and as Serpents that bite) safely creep into Holes for Want of Courage openly to avow their Actions.

Printed for J. Roberts in Warwick-Lane.

This Day is published, Price 2 s.

The THIRD EDITION of

(Enlarged with an infinite Number of Things both curious and instructive)

A Short Treatise on ARTS and SCIENCES, in French and English, by Question and Answer. A Work very useful to those who desire to improve themselves in the French Tongue; containing a great Variety of Subjects.

By JOHN PALAIRET.

French Master to their Royal Highnesses the Duke, the Princess Mary, and the Princess Louisa.

Printed for J. Nourse, at the Lamb, without Temple-Bar. Note, The usual Allowance will be made to French Masters, who take a Number.

At the same Shop may be had

Hale's Pleas of the Crown, two Volumes in Folio, neatly bound, for 2 l. 2 s.

N. B. This Book was lately sold for 2 l. 10 s.

This Day is published,

A Catalogue of the Libraries of a late Learned JUDGE, and Mr. THOMAS HASELDEN, F.R.S. and late Head-Master of the Royal Academy at Portsmouth, both lately deceased. Containing a curious Collection of Books, in the Common, Civil, and Statute Laws, History and Antiquities of Great Britain, Ireland, and other Countries; Voyages, Geography, Mathematics, Sculpture, Medals, Architecture, Divinity, Classics in usum Delphini, &c. with several Law, and other Manuscripts.

Which will begin to be sold by Auction, at St. Paul's Coffee-house, on Monday the 25th Day of January, 1741, and the following Evenings, exactly at Six o'Clock.

The Books may be viewed the Week before the Sale.

Catalogues may be had at G. Strahan's at the Golden Ball in Cornhill; J. Osborn in Paternoster Row, J. Shuckburgh at the Inner-Temple Gate, T. Woodward at the Half-moon between the Temple Gates in Fleet-street, J. Atkinson in Lincoln's-Inn, J. Stagg in Westminster-hall, J. Robinson in Ludgate-street, R. Doddsley in Pall-mall, H. Chapelle in Grosvenor-street, R. Clements, and J. Fletcher, at Oxford; W. Thurlbourn, at Cambridge; and at the Place of Sale.

This Day is Publish'd,

(Price bound 4 s.)

THE History of NADIR SHAH, formerly call'd THAMAS KULI KHAN, the present Emperor of Persia.

Containing,

1. An Account of his Parentage, the Place of his Nativity, and his first Rise in the World. 2. The various Scenes of Fortune he has gone through, the several Battles he fought with the Tartars, Afghans, and Turks, till he usurp'd the Crown, and his Actions from that time until he invaded the Moghol's Empire. 3. A Journal of his Expedition into India, and his Transactions there. With an exact List of the Jewels, Treasure, and other Effects he carried from thence.

To which is prefix'd,

A Compendious History of the Moghol Emperors from TEMUR (or TAMERLANE) to the time of the Persian Invasion. With a Map of their Dominions, and a Print of the present Emperor MAHOMMED SHAH, curiously engraven from an original Picture. As also,

An Account of the State of Affairs in that Empire before NADIR SHAH's Expedition, the Springs by which the said Invasion was brought about, and the several Causes that concurr'd to render it successful.

The Whole interspersed with

Translations of some genuine Letters, and other curious Pieces; with Explanatory Notes, Critical and Historical, in which several of the proper Names and Terms are, for the Satisfaction of the curious and learned, express'd in the original Characters, and afterwards explain'd in English. At the End is inserted

A Catalogue of about two hundred curious Manuscripts in the Persian and other Oriental Languages, collected in the East.

By JAMES FRASER.

The Author intended to have wrote a short Supplement, pointing out the Erroneousness of some spurious Accounts which have been lately publish'd; but as the above History will clearly shew how much the Publick has been imposed upon in that Respect, he thinks it quite unnecessary to trouble his Readers by confuting Accounts so trifling and absurd, that they hardly deserve to be mention'd.

Printed for the Author, and sold by the Bookellers of Town and Country.

This Day is Publish'd,
In a NEAR POCKET VOLUME,
[Price 2 s. 6 d.]

The SECOND EDITION of

LETTERS written TO and FOR

Particular FAIRNESS, on the most Important Occasions, Directing, not only the Requisite STYL and FORM to be observed in Writing FAMILIAR LETTERS; but how to Treat and Act Justly and Prudently, in the common Concerns of Human Life.

Containing One Hundred and Seventy-three LETTERS, None of which were ever before published.

Printed for C. Rivington in St. Paul's Church-yard; J. Osborn in Paternoster-Row; and J. Leake at Bath.

In these Letters the Author endeavours in general, to put out the great Variety of his Subjects, to inculcate the Principles of Virtue and Benevolence; to describe properly, and recommend strongly, the SOCIAL and RELATIVE DUTIES; and to place them in such practical Lights, that the Letters may serve for Rules to think and act by, as well as Examples to write after. He likewise sets forth Variety of Cases, Examples to both Sexes, explaining the Inconveniences and Consequences attending unsuitable Marriages; the Folly of litigious Temper, who are often ruined by Law-suits; how to console the Unhappy, and comfort the Mourner; to point out the Duty of a Servant, not a Slave; the Duty of a Master, not a Tyrant; the Duty of a Parent, and that of Children to both Sexes; with many Rules suitable to all Degrees of Life.

This Day is Publish'd,

[Neatly Bound in CALF. Price 2 s. 6 d.]

The EIGHTH EDITION,

(With some very material Additions, and several new Errors, concerning the Female Sex, revised)

THE LADIES PHYSICAL DIRECTORY

Or, A Treatise of all the Weaknesses, Indispositions, and Diseases peculiar to the Female Sex, from eleven Years of Age up to fifty and upwards; by which Women and Maids of the modest Capacity may perfectly understand the Symptoms, Nature, and true Cause of their own Illnesses, and readily know how to manage themselves under all their Infirmities. With proper Remedies, in English prefix'd, for the Green Sickness, Obstructions, Menstrual Fluxes, Hysterick Affections, the Piles, and every other Disorder or Distemper the Fair Sex are peculiarly liable to, whereby they may certainly and quickly cure themselves without Trouble or the Advice or Knowledge of any other Person.

To which is annex'd,

A PRACTICAL DISCOURSE on BARRENNESS in Women, and IMPOTENCY, INFERTILITY, and SEMINAL WEAKNESSES in Men: Directing how they may be infallibly cured, and those Women rendered fruitful, who have been deem'd incurably barren for many Years; and such Men become able to propagate their Species, who thro' Impotency, Seminal Disorders, &c. have for several Years thought impossible. With a clear and very particular Account of Generation and Conception. And a Digression concerning the Method of begetting SONS rather than DAUGHTERS, or of DAUGHTERS rather than SONS. Also of Miscarriage in Women, and how it may be assuredly prevented, even in those who have miscarried nine or ten times before; with Directions to Ladies how to conduct themselves during their Pregnancy, and in Child-bed, and how to cause a safe and easy Delivery. Likewise ample INSTRUCTIONS to MIDWIVES and NURSES, how to treat these Child-bed Women with Safety and Success, and several Remedies proper to be administer'd, communicated without Reserve; as also Directions for the better Management of newborn INFANTS, so as more certainly to preserve their Lives, and a Dissertation concerning suckling of Children, and bringing them up by Hand.

The Whole illustrated with various Cases of Persons cured, proper Hints, useful Cautions, Observations and Instructions; all like, for general Benefit, never before publish'd, and highly necessary for every Family in the Nation. By a Physician.

Printed, and sold only, by the Author's Appointment, at the Gentlewoman's at the Two Blue Posts in Haydon-Tynd in the Minories, London. Price Bound 2 s. 6 d.

The uncommon Success, near Forty Years last past, of the

so much famed and only true Original

ROYAL CHYMICAL WASH-BALL,

FOR beautifying the Face, Neck and

Hands; hath induced many Envious Persons, not only in every Part of London, but in many Places in the Country, to sell a Counterfeit White Ball (which may prove prejudicial, as well as ineffectual) in Imitation of the true one.

To prevent as much as possible any Mistakes in Respect to our Customers, we give this special Notice, That the True Sort are now sold only at Mrs. King's Toyshop, the Blue coat Boy, against the Cross-Keys Tavern in Cornhill; and at Mrs. Giles's, a Milliner, at the Blue Ball near the Inner Temple Gate in Fleet-street. Price 1 s. each Ball, or 12 to the Dozen; but no Allowance for less than 12 Balls at a Time, nor will they ever be sold any where else, except Notice be first given in these Advertisements of it.

Their true and real Virtues have been sufficiently attested in all the Years that they have been sold by Publication; and the more so, as they are still more than ever used and admired by both Sexes of the best Quality, and many Thousands of Country and others, for making the Skin so delicately soft and smooth, as not to be paralleled by any Wash or Wash-ball, &c. of any Kind or Form; for these Balls are indeed real Beautifiers of the Skin, by taking off all Deformities, as Tetter, Ringworm, Morpew, Sunburn, Scurf, Pimples, Pits, or Redness of the Small-Pox, and keeping it of a lasting and extreme Whiteness; they soon alter red or rough Hands; are admirable in shaving the Head, not only giving a most exquisite Sharpness to the Razor, but so comfort the Brain and Nerves, as to prevent catching Cold. They are of a grateful and pleasant Scent, without the least Grain of Mercury, and may be eaten for their Safety.

LONDON: Printed for T. COOPER, at the Globe in Pater-Noster-Row.